



链滴

Dragonite -- 一个基于 UDP 的传输层 (Java)

作者: [linker](#)

原文链接: <https://ld246.com/article/1536392924641>

来源网站: [链滴](#)

许可协议: [署名-相同方式共享 4.0 国际 \(CC BY-SA 4.0\)](#)

与KCP相比, [Dragonite](#)更快, 也更适合Java生态。

```
public final class EchoMain {  
    public static void main(final String[] args) throws SocketException, InterruptedException {  
        val parameters = new DragoniteSocketParameters();  
        parameters.enableWebPanel = true;  
        parameters.webPanelBindAddress = new InetSocketAddress(port: 8001);  
        val dragoniteServer = new DragoniteServer(port: 9225, defaultSendSpeed: 102400, parameters);  
        DragoniteSocket tmpDragoniteSocket;  
        while ((tmpDragoniteSocket = dragoniteServer.accept()) != null) {  
            val dragoniteSocket = tmpDragoniteSocket;  
            print("New connection from ${dragoniteSocket.remoteSocketAddress.toString()}");  
            new Thread() -> {  
                try {  
                    while (dragoniteSocket.alive) {  
                        val bytes = dragoniteSocket.read();  
                        print(new String(bytes));  
                        dragoniteSocket.send(bytes);  
                    }  
                } catch (Exception e) {  
                    e.printStackTrace();  
                } finally {  
                    try {  
                        dragoniteSocket.closeGracefully();  
                    } catch InterruptedException | IOException | SenderClosedException ignored {  
                    }  
                    print("${dragoniteSocket.getRemoteSocketAddress().toString()} connection closed");  
                }  
            }).start();  
        }  
    }  
  
    private static void print(final String msg) {  
        System.out.println(msg);  
    }  
}
```

上面的例子, 比较简单, 形式上看Dragonite和传统的TCP API是类似。

每个UDP虚拟连接都开了一个新的线程来处理, 在UDP虚拟连接数低于20个时候是合适的。

如果需要支持1000+以上的UDP虚拟连接, 最好是用一个线程池来处理, 配合定时器。

Dragonite为了支持很多链接的情况, 提供了multiplexer, 也就是多路复用器。

这样就可以用回掉的方法来处理从不同连接来的UDP Frame而不需要开太多的线程。

```
multiplexerAcceptThread.start();
```

这句是启动了 多路器的核心线程, 想理解多路器原理的读者可以看下。

```

val multiplexerAcceptThread = new Thread(() -> {
    try {
        muxHandler.run();
    } catch InterruptedException | MultiplexerClosedException e {
        if dragoniteSocket.alive {
            Logger.error(e, message: "Cannot accept multiplexed connection");
        }
    }
}, name: "FS-MuxAcceptor");
multiplexerAcceptThread.start();

byte[] buf;
try {
    while (buf = dragoniteSocket.read()) != null {
        multiplexer.onReceiveBytes(buf);
    }
} catch InterruptedException | ConnectionNotAliveException ignored {
} finally {
    try {
        dragoniteSocket.closeGracefully();
    } catch final Exception ignored {
    }
    multiplexer.close();
    Logger.info("Client "{}" ({} disconnected",
        infoHeader.name, dragoniteSocket.remoteSocketAddress.toString());
}
}

```